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Incidentally in other places he includes all of Africa, the Panama Canal, and other such trifles with the foregoing.

The states bordering upon the Mediterranean should abandon their naval establishments. If possible they should abandon their military establishments as well. There should be no armed vessels of any Power (except for transit) within the confines of any enclosed sea, just as there are no armed vessels on the Great Lakes (p. 194).

The previous one hundred and ninety pages are devoted to a detailed account of how thoroughly the governments of the world are permeated with the spirit of conquest and exploitation. There is no explanation of how the governmental lions and jackals are to be converted in the twinkling of an eye into faithful shepherd dogs. The author lightly assumes that a democratic world-government faithful to its trust can be created in a few months by the Paris Peace Conference without facing the problem of the long and painful process of the possible achievement of such a government by the world. The book was published in January, 1919.

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Democracy in Earnest. The Proceedings of the Southern Sociological Congress for 1916-18. Edited by JAMES E. McCULLOCH. Washington, D.C.: Southern Sociological Congress, 1919. Pp. 416. \$3.00.

As the editor says in an introductory note, this volume is made up from "the many papers read at the last three conventions" of the Southern Sociological Congress; "the editor has tried to select, impartially, those which, combined into one volume of this size, would express most satisfactorily the ideals and work that the Congress desires at present to emphasize." Thus we have sixty-six essays or addresses dealing with America's part in the war, health, prohibition, the abolition of poverty, economic justice for black and white, negro welfare and race relations, the needs of children, and the social efficiency of the church.

Notable is the co-operation of white and negro in presenting the facts. The white men speak as southerners who believe this is a white man's country, but also as men who want the negro to receive economic and legal justice and an equal opportunity. "At each meeting members of both races have met together and spoken out in good will their thoughts bearing on matters of mutual concern."

"The fundamental purpose of this Congress . . . is to inform and quicken the social conscience of the South and to have it express itself in aggressive social action."

The Congress has "sought to energize the South in working out the problems of the South in the light of world experience. Therefore this Congress does not compete in any sense with the National Conference of Social Workers." That organization discusses the technical experience of the social workers of North America; this Congress, "as is said elsewhere, seeks 'to organize society as a school for the development of all her citizens rather than simply to be a master to dispose of the dependent, defective, and delinquent population with the least expense to the state.'" There is apparently more interest in having the best people do right than in having the unfortunate ones efficiently cared for. To repeat a quotation, the Congress would "never sacrifice the soul of work for its technique."

From its beginning, in 1912, the Congress "has recognized that social salvation and the means of attaining it are essentially moral and religious." Indeed, throughout the book so much attention is given to the social duties and opportunities of the church that its title might be "Social Evangelism."

In this book there is the speaker's choice of startling statistics rather than the expert's scientific interpretation of them. For the sociologist the chief value of the book is in revealing the drift of public opinion in the South. For the clergyman or the public speaker in the South the book is a storehouse of striking facts.

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Orthogenetic Evolution in Pigeons. Posthumous Works of CHARLES OTIS WHITMAN, Vol. III: *The Behavior of Pigeons.* Edited by HARVEY A. CARR, PH.D. Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1919.

This study is of interest primarily to the behaviorists in psychology, but it is also of great value to the sociologist who is escaping from the dominance of metaphysics and what Adolph Wagner called "random observation" into the more exact and dependable field of scientific generalization. In few fields does the sociologist need the help of the experimental biologist more than in that of the instincts. To the data of this subject this study makes some valuable contributions. The